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JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE

VOL. 36, No. 9

DECEMBER 1950

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Eleanor Shenehon, Acting Editor

THE JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE

official periodical of the American Social Hygiene Association published monthly except July, August and September at the Boyd Printing Company, Inc., 374 Broadway, Albany 7, N. Y. Acceptance for mailing at the special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Albany, N. Y., March 23, 1922. Copyright, 1950. American Social Hygiene Association. Title Registered, U. S. Patent Office.

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William Freeman Snow, M.D.

*The final test of a leader is that he leaves behind
him in other men the conviction and the will to
carry on.*

—Walter Lippmann

The American Social Hygiene Association is carrying on.



Who can measure the value of his influence in terms of the strength of our armed forces or in terms of the health and happiness of millions of our people at home?

FOR EACH READER

On October 26, 1950, relatives, friends and co-workers of Dr. William Freeman Snow gathered at St. Paul's Chapel of Columbia University to commemorate his life and work. During the simple ceremony, four of his longtime friends described Dr. Snow's contributions to human health and happiness. Their talks, along with other tributes to him, make up this issue of the JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE.

Those new to the social hygiene movement will gain from these personal recollections an intimate view of its origin and growth, from the first audacious decision of its founders to challenge the forces of indifference and prejudice, down through the years of steady progress. And always Dr. Snow was there, envisaging next objectives, planning strategy, influencing the future work of the American Social Hygiene Association, inspiring cooperation from men of good will everywhere.

Students of community organization will see in the story of Dr. Snow's adroit use of the voluntary agency an eloquent record of sound techniques for stimulating social action.

And as they read, those who worked with him through the years will find inspiration and guidance in their job of continuing the fight for "the strength, the freedom and the happiness of mankind."

WILLIAM FREEMAN SNOW, M.D.

A Commemoration of His Life and Work

Presiding: Philip R. Mather, President
American Social Hygiene Association

Mr. Mather:

We are gathered here today to pay affectionate tribute to the life and work of a great man, Dr. William Freeman Snow. Some of us knew him for relatively short periods of time; others were associated with him throughout his long and productive career. All of us and thousands of men and women throughout the world have felt his influence, have benefited by his leadership, wisdom and friendship.

Dr. Snow was for many years a member of the faculty of Columbia University. We are grateful to the University for making this beautiful Chapel available to us on this occasion.

It is appropriate at the end of a great man's life to review his career in order to see it as a whole, to perceive his goals, to appreciate the qualities which enabled him to achieve his objectives, to learn from the rounded pattern of his career how to live happily and work zestfully for our fellow man. In studying Dr. Snow's history, we find in its broad outlines the design for a singularly rich and useful life, a life which we may emulate.

We have with us today those friends and associates who are best qualified to speak about Dr. Snow and his contributions to human welfare. First we go back to the beginning of Dr. Snow's career, his early years in California. We are happy indeed to have Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer review this period, for he was associated with Dr. Snow in those early times when both were young. Dr. Sawyer, as most of you know, retired a few years ago as director of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, but his great knowledge of health problems throughout the world was needed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, in which he served several years as medical director, before finally retiring to Berkeley, California, where he now resides.

I am happy to present Dr. Sawyer.

His Early Years in California

by Wilbur A. Sawyer, M.D.

The career of William Freeman Snow has come to an end. Today friends and colleagues are reviewing his rich life and giving an account of the influences and circumstances which guided him to such a large measure of successful leadership in social hygiene. It falls to me to speak of his early formative years in California.

Dr. Snow reached a turning point in his career in 1902, when he accepted an assistant professorship in hygiene at Stanford University in Palo Alto and began his inspirational teaching of courses which stressed preventive medicine, epidemiology and popular education in public health. Prior to that he had entertained an ambition to practice as an eye specialist and had even taken a postgraduate course in ophthalmology at Johns Hopkins. He soon realized that the private practice of medicine for individuals would never satisfy him, and he steered his undeviating course toward community welfare through public health and latterly through social hygiene.

Before he embarked on this final course he had come under many wholesome character-building influences. Born in Quincy, Ill., July 13, 1874, he came early to California and spent his boyhood at Biggs, a small Sacramento Valley town where his father had a corner grocery and his uncle had a ranch. His parents took him to Oakland for his high school education, and it was there that he acquired his interest in chemistry and physiology.

Then came those delightful college years at Stanford. His friends still speak of joyful picnic expeditions with "Bill Snow" into the hills behind the university. They tell of his sunny disposition and love of the beauties of the natural environment. One of them cherishes a set of faded photographs of the happy picnic groups, often including the Boring sisters of Palo Alto.

One of these young women, Blanche Boring, was to become William Snow's wife before the end of his medical course. He often spoke of her affectionately as his "partner", and most appropriately, for did she not share with sympathy and understanding all his ambitions and ventures? Moreover, she brought two fine sons into his world to complete a charming family circle.

A strong leaning toward science was evidenced during Dr. Snow's student days by his proficiency in chemistry and his work toward his master's degree in physiology. His medical degree was acquired in 1900 at Cooper Medical College in San Francisco, later to become Stanford University School of Medicine. For one year after becom-

ing a doctor he served as university physician at Stanford. This experience doubtless heightened his interest in community health problems and added to the factors which deflected him from the practice of medicine and toward the field of public health and social hygiene when, after his year at Johns Hopkins, he returned to Stanford to teach.

Dr. Snow's growing concentration on preventive medicine and public health was shown by the content and type of the courses he gave at Stanford during the seven years after his return. It was also made manifest by the response of his students. He scorned the traditional textbook-and-lecture method and stressed the importance of practical field experience and observation. His students—college, premedical and engineering—were organized to make elaborate sanitary surveys and investigate emergency disease situations in the peninsula from San Francisco to San José. In order to have the necessary authority for carrying out this practical field instruction, he accepted appointments as volunteer epidemiologist of the State Board of Health and as deputy county health officer. In this work, he kept driving home the importance of educating the people in sanitation and public health.

An Epidemic Strikes

Those were exciting and revealing days in public health in California. Looking back, it is hard to realize how primitive and inadequate health measures and organization were. Impossible situations were crying aloud for new public health leadership when Dr. Snow began his teaching in 1902. The first San Francisco plague episode had shown how low politics and commerce could sink, when they combined to deny the presence of plague and thus made its control difficult.

While the mishandling of the plague epidemic must have impressed Dr. Snow and furnished him with a shocking example of unethical and antisocial behavior in public health, it did not influence him and his career so much as a stunning disaster which came to his home town and university before the end of the first year of this teaching period. Palo Alto and the student community, totaling about 3,500 souls, were struck by a sudden and mysterious typhoid epidemic of 236 cases, most of them in the single month of April, 1903.

Dr. Snow and his students rose to the occasion and made the urgent epidemiological investigation which proved beyond dispute that the epidemic was caused by infected milk from an insanitary dairy that used polluted creek water. The results were published with convincing descriptions, maps, diagrams and charts.

What an invaluable lesson for eager students at a time when dirty raw milk was being consumed all over our country, and Palo Alto

had not considered it necessary to employ even one milk inspector although advised to do so by its Board of Health!

Dr. Snow was active in organizing the Students' Guild at Stanford. At first its services were limited to health advice and the furnishing of simple sickroom articles to member students who were ill in their rooms. After the typhoid epidemic, the Guild, headed by Dr. Snow and with finances managed by the university, secured a dwelling and converted it into a hospital for students and faculty, the first hospital between San Francisco and San José.

They Take to the Road

In November of 1903, Dr. Snow convinced the State Board of Health of the value of the exhibit method in spreading public health information among the people. A passenger car and its transportation were made available without charge by the railroads, and Dr. Snow himself, with the volunteer assistance of his devoted father, planned and constructed the fascinating models which were the conspicuous feature of the exhibit. There were also pictures, charts and lecture facilities in the adapted interior of the car. By March, 1909, all was ready, and Dr. Snow with several associates took the car on its trial run through the San Joaquin Valley. Thereafter the car traveled the length and breadth of the state and was visited by thousands of school children and many adults.

The influence of Dr. Prince A. Morrow, of New York, who had been arousing interest in the control of venereal disease, reached Stanford about 1903 and impressed President David Starr Jordan and fired the zeal of Dr. Snow. It was not all clear sailing, for the parents of some of the students objected to the teaching of what was then called sex hygiene, but President Jordan stood behind Dr. Snow.

Dr. Morrow was then president of the American Society for Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, and Dr. Snow was active in organizing, in May, 1909, a western counterpart, the California State Association for the Study and Prevention of Syphilis and Gonorrhea, and served on its executive committee. The organization came into being at a meeting under the auspices of the California Public Health Association, of which Dr. Snow was president.

Among the aims of the new organization were to enlighten the public about the venereal diseases, to bring them by law into the same category as other infectious diseases and to make possible the honest and open discussion of syphilis and gonorrhea as questions of individual and public safety.

In the middle of 1909, there came to Dr. Snow a great opportunity to put his public health and social hygiene convictions to a test. He was appointed to the California State Board of Health and elected

its secretary and executive officer. It was in the following year that I became one of his subordinates as director of the State Hygienic Laboratory in Berkeley, and thus came under the spell of his enthusiasm and devotion to public health. He always retained his interest in scientific epidemiology and encouraged us workers in the Hygienic Laboratory to venture freely into the field to investigate the obscure but fascinating problems which were constantly challenging us, as the typhoid epidemic in Palo Alto had once done to Dr. Snow.

Under Dr. Snow's leadership, the State Board of Health made rapid progress in many fields, including social hygiene. In 1909, the Board adopted a resolution advocating the general use of the Credé silver nitrate method of disinfecting the eyes of newborn children to prevent blindness from gonococcus infection.

In October of the following year, the Board passed a resolution placing syphilis and gonococcus infections on the list of diseases which must be reported but specifying that the reporting was to be by identifying number and not by name of the patient. Thus was consummated a long-held objective of Dr. Snow, and California became the first state in America to require the reporting of these diseases.

Public education in health was accelerated throughout the state by publications and especially by illustrated lectures, many by the indefatigable Dr. Snow himself.

He Studies European Methods

A chance to review foreign public health experience and get leads for future undertakings in California presented itself in 1912 when the Board sent Dr. Snow to England and Germany to investigate health administration and disease prevention. In Hamburg he looked into the system of venereal disease control through the regulation of prostitution and was convinced of the futility of the method.

On his return to America, Dr. Snow attended the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography and read a paper by Dr. Morrow, who was too ill to do more than make a few introductory remarks. In the same year, Dr. Snow was elected president of the Association of State and Provincial Boards of Health.

During his labors with the California State Board of Health, Dr. Snow had the most friendly and helpful personal relations with those under him. For instance, I happened recently on a successful attorney who told me with moist eyes how Dr. Snow had given him employment which would permit him to continue his night-school education and in addition had given him the use of a room at his home. After the long lapse of years, he still cherished a deep affection for Dr. Snow and his family.

My narrative must end with the departure of Dr. Snow from California at the end of 1913 to take up his responsibilities as general secretary of the newly-organized American Social Hygiene Association. I shall be satisfied if I have given you even a partial picture of the fine qualities which Dr. Snow was already revealing in the early period of his professional life—his indomitable perseverance when sure of his goal, his skill in coordinating the efforts of public agencies and private organizations, his scientific probity and the power that came through his friendly personality and infectious enthusiasm.

Mr. Mather:

Thank you, Dr. Sawyer. You have indeed brought into focus for us Dr. Snow's early years when his abilities and potentialities were being discovered, molded and aimed at a life work.

In 1913, Dr. Snow took a daring step. He left California and became general secretary of a new organization, the American Social Hygiene Association, with headquarters in New York City. Few men would have had the courage to embark on such a hazardous undertaking, for the subject with which this new organization dealt was then strictly taboo. Nice people did not discuss the venereal diseases, prostitution and sex education.

Not many of the early associates of Dr. Snow in this adventure-some undertaking are still with us, but fortunately a few remain and one is here to tell the story. He was one of a small band of far-seeing men and women who launched the American Social Hygiene Association, and he has since followed it on its path of service to the nation and the world.

We have with us today Mr. Jerome D. Greene, until recently secretary of the Harvard Corporation, formerly treasurer and chairman of the executive committee of the American Social Hygiene Association, who will speak of the middle years, from the time Dr. Snow came to the American Social Hygiene Association until he retired as general director emeritus.

The Crucial Years

by Jerome D. Greene

The ten years following the organization of the American Social Hygiene Association witnessed the development of both expert and popular opinion in support of what was, for the first time, an all-round attack on venereal disease and commercialized vice.

This truly epoch-making crusade, in which social, moral, educational, medical and legal resources were deployed against a great menace to health and morals, was due to the cooperation of many persons and agencies, but the progress achieved and the cooperation that made it possible reflected the genius, the energy, and the self-effacing character of one man. If it was only the beginning of an endless fight, it nevertheless established the pattern of effective action and was rewarded by the clearest evidence that unremitting persistence would win important gains all along the line.

Honest crusaders are of two kinds. Both may see the same vision as the goal of their desires; but the one sees it mainly as the end, while the other is no less concerned with the means of attaining it. The one we call visionary; the other we call a man of vision. His vision comprehends not only the end in view but also the steps for its attainment. He is aware of the difficulties and obstacles confronting him, faces them without flinching and never allows them to dim his vision of the distant goal.

This company of his friends will recognize the picture of William Freeman Snow. His earlier years had given him the vision; the organization of the American Social Hygiene Association provided the instrument by which it might be realized. His life is the record of progress toward that end.

It is the record of the transformation of a problem that had been attacked almost exclusively on the plane of morals and law enforcement into one that combined with them the advancement of education and of public and individual health.

Much was owing to the teachings of Dr. Prince A. Morrow, whose "sanitary and moral prophylaxis" found better expression in the comprehensive term, "social hygiene." Much was owing also to organizations for the suppression of prostitution through legislation and law enforcement. Both had provided in their separate ways a foundation of principle and experience out of which grew the realization that the campaign against disease and vice could be effectively prosecuted only by the coordination and united marshaling of all the forces serving the common end.

Such was the mission of the American Social Hygiene Association.

The objectives of the Association made an instant appeal to far-seeing leaders of American opinion. Among these were Charles W. Eliot, David Starr Jordan and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose Bureau of Social Hygiene had performed a pioneer service in establishing a factual basis for confronting the vast problem of commercialized vice. Both President Eliot and Mr. Rockefeller attended the organization meeting at Buffalo in 1914. Dr. Eliot accepted the presidency, and his active participation, with that of Mr. Rockefeller, gave great weight to the action taken.

Then began my association with Dr. Snow, which continued for many years. As a member of the executive committee, I was in frequent contact with him and came to know his admirable qualities, his ideals and his methods. I remember but scant details of the actions at which we arrived, often after long and vigorous discussions, but these have less significance at this moment than the impressions I received of Dr. Snow the man.

His belief in the principles and objectives of his work, however ardently felt, was tempered by his humility and by the sincere deference with which he listened to the opinions of others. These were indispensable qualities in a field so full of controversy and prejudice and of that honest conservatism that could not be hurried into the sudden change of traditional attitudes, as, for example, on sex education and military hygiene.

The inability of many to see the light as he saw it must often have been baffling and disheartening, but it seemed to have no effect on his optimism or his perseverance. His convictions were strong, and he had a supreme faith that patience would win in the end.

ASHA Serves the Armed Forces

It seems providential that the American Social Hygiene Association was organized just when it was, only three years before we were involved in the first World War. The education of personnel in the control of venereal disease had proceeded far enough before we were in the war to provide a nucleus of men competent to disseminate and apply the new policies and procedures in both Army and Navy. It was fortunate for both that Dr. Snow was given a strategic post in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, where he was able to win the confidence of the highest authorities and to make remarkable headway against such prejudice as he encountered.

On another occasion when deserved honors were paid to Dr. Snow, happily during his lifetime, I referred to an interview arranged at Dr. Snow's request with Newton D. Baker, then newly appointed Secretary of War. It was during the first World War but before the United States entered it, when our troops were massed along the

Mexican border. The conditions there were very bad, and Dr. Snow's object was to have a survey made with a view to remedying them. The Secretary listened attentively to what was said, grasped its importance instantly, and while confessing quite frankly and simply that the problem was new to him, he promptly adopted the suggestion that Raymond B. Fosdick be asked to make the survey. This episode and the subsequent carrying out of an enlightened control of the health of our soldiers in France established a new record of reduced morbidity in the Army.

This result was due to effective cooperation, but in the winning of that cooperation and in inspiring the policies behind it, an outstanding factor was the cheerful and tactful persistence and the indefatigable labor of William Freeman Snow. He wore, not too comfortably, the uniform of a lieutenant-colonel, but he was a general in fact, in the campaigns of war and peace.

It was due to the nature of his work, but still more to the nature of the man, that his name is not associated with the glamor of military achievement, yet who can measure the value of his influence in terms of the strength of our armed forces or in terms of the health and happiness of millions of our people at home? Some consciousness of that, however humble, must have been for him a greater reward than public acclaim.

He Fought the Taboos

There may never be a time when we can say that the work of social hygiene has been finished. Human perfection will have to come first. But if one compares public opinion and public attitudes today with what they were in 1914, the progress achieved seems to those of us who are familiar with conditions thirty-six years ago, almost incredible.

The great achievement of the first years, the one that made all other gains possible, was the removal of taboos that hid the facts of venereal disease and prevented their general recognition as a major problem of public health, a problem the solution of which requires every weapon in our armory—moral training, health education, law enforcement, preventive medicine, and therapy. In the forging of these weapons the American Social Hygiene Association has had the leading part, and in making the Association what it has been and is today, Dr. Snow was the master-workman.

I am told that in his later years his belief in education was strengthened as being in the long run the most effective weapon. I think he was right, not because other measures can be dispensed with, but because education serves them all.

International concern with commercialized vice as involved in the so-called white slave traffic antedated the organization of the

American Social Hygiene Association by several years and found expression in conferences and treaties relating to the suppression of the traffic. Congress had passed the Mann and Bennett Acts for a similar purpose. The progress of public opinion in the United States in the years immediately following the outbreak of the first World War was reflected in legislation prohibiting prostitution in the neighborhood of military and naval camps and in military and naval regulations embodying the new and enlightened policies of the medical authorities of both services. These were strictly due to the social hygiene movement and in no small measure to Dr. Snow's cautious and tactful contrivance.

American achievements in social hygiene naturally led to international recognition and to the worldwide extension of Dr. Snow's activity and influence. This important phase of his career will be more competently dealt with by another, but I mention it as the crowning service of one whose outstanding labors for humanity so beautifully realized the hopes of earlier years and marked him as a truly great American, whose greatness was enhanced by the self-effacing devotion with which he served his day and generation and, indeed, the generations to come.

Mr. Mather:

The account of Dr. Snow's work and achievement given us by Mr. Greene is most impressive, and I want to thank Mr. Greene not only for summarizing the record of these accomplishments but also for the important part that he himself played, as a loyal friend, wise counselor and courageous leader.

Throughout his career, Dr. Snow's vision extended beyond national boundaries and embraced the world. Especially in the later period of his life, after he was relieved of executive duties for the Association, he devoted himself to the international aspects of health and welfare work.

Among those who knew Dr. Snow, none is better qualified to discuss this phase of his work than Dr. John Mahoney, Commissioner of Health of New York City, chairman of the Expert Committee on Venereal Disease of the World Health Organization and discoverer of the penicillin therapy for syphilis. I have great pleasure in presenting Dr. Mahoney.

by John F. Mahoney, M.D.

Dr. Snow was a citizen of the world, a citizen of one world, free of the prejudices most of us nurture towards peoples and places alien to us. He knew but one race, the race of mankind, the children of one God.

It is not surprising, therefore, that his interest in health was international and that he envisaged the problems of social hygiene as being worldwide. It was Dr. Snow who in 1919 brought to the attention of the government of the United States the importance of sponsoring international action in regard to prostitution and the traffic in women and children within the framework of the League of Nations. A provision for such action was incorporated in the charter of the League.

In the same year, Dr. Snow served on a venereal disease committee of the Red Cross meeting at Cannes, France. The group included Roux, Ducrey, Colonel Harrison and Sir Arthur Newsholme—all names of distinction in the venereal disease field. The report of this meeting, the authorship of which largely was Snow's, became an important document in the venereal disease control campaign which was to follow.

Dr. Snow's interest in international health problems continued throughout the years that followed. In 1945 he was instrumental in bringing to the attention of the United States' representatives at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, held in San Francisco, the social and health activities carried on by the League of Nations. The Economic and Social Commission of the United Nations subsequently was charged with a continued program along these lines.

The progress of public health in the United States has been rapid and has been attended by striking improvements in the health of the general public and in the lengthening of the life span. It has long been recognized that a fair proportion of this success may well be attributed to the tireless effort of voluntary agencies whose objectives have been, not the actual conduct of medical or health work, but the complicated business of preparing the public consciousness for the acceptance of changes and innovations and the molding of public opinion toward receptiveness of health laws, regulations and precepts. In this particular field, Dr. Snow had no peer.

When considered from the standpoint of bringing good health to the inhabitants of the many countries of the world, the magnitude of the educational and public relations aspects assumes staggering proportions if the work is to make the progress that has been

attained in the United States. Into the pattern comes all of the language difficulties, the lack of receptiveness due to religious, social and cultural differences, in addition to those superimposed by economic conditions, social strife and official indifference.

To again bring Dr. Snow and his life-work into focus, the need for the services he had rendered over the years to this country early became evident in the launching of the activities of the World Health Organization. The speaker served as chairman of the advisory group that framed the structure upon which the control of the venereal diseases was to be undertaken in many parts of the world. Techniques had been developed in the course of the venereal disease control efforts in this country. A pattern of organization had been designed that might be capable of producing good results in any population group where it could operate. Laboratory methods had been simplified and therapy rendered more rapidly effective than ever before.

There was lacking, however, a mechanism through which the public of any given country could be instructed as regards the essentials of the movement and as to the all-important role of mass public opinion. The complexity of the task with its racial, social, language and religious differences would cause a less determined man than Snow to hesitate.

He Foresaw the Need

Almost anticipating the need for having nuclei of professional and lay members for action in various countries, Snow in 1923 helped to organize the International Union Against the Venereal Diseases. To this body the venereal disease section of the WHO turned in search of the assistance it knew would be required if the bringing of syphilis under control in some of the war-torn countries of Europe and Asia was to make the desired progress. In a large measure it was the ability, character, energy and wisdom of Snow that dictated the selection.

He did not live to see this activity attain the scope it may be assumed he visualized in accepting for the International Union the responsibility of organizing, in countries where official WHO programs of control were to be undertaken, a machine capable of molding public sentiment in favor of the work. It may be assumed, too, that he had plans for the accomplishment of the detail in the same effective manner as he had shaped the policies of the American Social Hygiene Association in this country.

There can be no serious doubt that the results would have reflected the character of the man as completely as has the guidance of the ASHA over the span of a generation. The work will be carried on

by his followers and his students, but it would have been most instructive to have observed the master ready the machine for the task.

Dr. Snow had all of the attributes of a most successful ambassador. His selflessness, his endless patience, his understanding of people and his gentle and self-effacing manner coupled with his keen intelligence and great energy were responsible for the success of his many endeavors in behalf of mankind.

His special ability as a moderator enabled him to preside over discussion groups in which many nationalities participated and divergent points of view were expressed. He was able to guide them to concerted effort. No point was too great or too small for him to consider and utilize in the fight towards his goal.

His philosophy was "doing," his spirit was "loving." He has made his mark on the international scene, and it stands for wisdom, kindness and progress in human welfare.

In the field of public health, the past three decades have developed a group of men who will live in medical history. The man we revere today is one of that group, and he will live in history as well as in the memories of his contemporaries. The effectiveness of his work in the international field, as well as in the national, will live indefinitely.

The World Is a Better Place

The speaker had the pleasure of being a contemporary of Dr. Snow and of joining with him in a small way in the anti-venereal disease work in this country and abroad. Both spheres of effort have lost a great friend and an effective operator.

From a personal standpoint, his passing provokes a feeling that may seem strange in one who has spent a lifetime on the fringe of medical science and public health. Always close to the surface in the makeup of one of Irish extraction is a sense of the mystic, and from it in times of personal distress is derived a degree of consolation. It leads to the belief that a message in prayer, if fervent enough, will eventually reach the departed one. Here, with all humility, this message is offered: "God rest your soul, William Snow. The world is a better place in which to live because of your having passed this way."



"If we ask ourselves what powerful motive surged through Dr. Snow's long and useful life, carrying him on from effort to effort without cessation to the very end, we do not have far to search. In the true spirit of Christianity, he loved his fellow man."

Mr. Mather:

Many thanks, Dr. Mahoney, for your moving résumé of Dr. Snow's international activities.

You, more than anyone else, know what great hopes Dr. Snow held for the progress that might be made through the World Health Organization and the International Union Against the Venereal Diseases, and how persistently he worked for their success. We are happy, as we know Dr. Snow was, that so large a share of responsibility for the future of the fight against syphilis throughout the world lies in your very competent hands.

We have thus far been shown a panoramic view of the great and useful professional career of Dr. Snow. In these views, even one who did not know him could have caught glimpses of some facets of Dr. Snow's personality.

But we want to view the ensemble of his personal characteristics. We want to leave for the future a record not only of Dr. Snow the educator, physician and public health statesman, but also of Dr. Snow the conscientious citizen, warm friend, good companion and family man.

To present this picture and record, we have chosen one who knew Dr. Snow for many years and who always loved and admired him. Permit me to introduce Mr. Alan Johnstone, distinguished lawyer and member of the Board of Directors of the American Social Hygiene Association.

A Friend of Mankind

by Alan Johnstone

The real memorial of a good man is the mark he has made on the lives of those who knew him or who may have felt his influence while he lived. For these impressions are certainly more lasting than stone and more enduring than bronze. And it is one of the fine things in our human experience that such a record, written on the lives of others, does live to the extent that it is true.

Speaking with the refinement of the poet, Henry Van Dyke said:

Four things thou must do,
If thou would'st keep thy record true:
To think without confusion, clearly;
To love your fellow man, sincerely;
To act from honest motives, purely;
To trust in God and Heaven, securely.

By these standards, here is a true record.

The work of Doctor Snow was cast by Providence in a field that was littered with the rubbish of ages; where many brave but few true starts had been made; where there was much more heat than light; and at a time when few agreed on anything but silence. His task was to discover for himself and others the beauty of the miracle by which men are born and by which the race lives.

He challenged the social and physical enemies that poison the springs of reproduction, and he brought under scientific view the diseases from which the race languishes and men die. Twice in his time these evil social disorders, with their deadly infections, threatened the strength of his country as she went to the defense of the freedom of mankind.

He achieved leadership in this difficult field. He held up the shining face of truth where the shadows lurked. After him, strength stood out where weakness had been before. That his leadership was triumphant was due in part to a patient and tireless, an humble and questing mind.

Trained in the orderly method, he was able to discard the false and state the truth as he first found it and as it sprang from the dazzling scientific discoveries from the beginning to the middle of the century when his work was done. For he learned and lived to think without confusion, clearly.

His deep devotion to his fellows was one of the mainstays of his career. In great things and in small he showed it. The dignity of the individual, the integrity of the family, the destiny of his country and the advancement of the races of mankind, wherever they were,

claimed his effort with constant call. For these great ends, he spent himself without stint.

As he moved from physician to sanitarian to social philosopher, his devotion ripened until the full fruit of it blessed all mankind. Humility softened his devotion. His winsomeness enlivened it. His ability gave it strength. His energy gave it purpose. And his wisdom sealed it.

He knew that he who would gain his life must lose it. And he gave his life for his friends. For it was his good fortune to love his fellow man sincerely.

As with many men who think clearly, he had a drive for purposeful action. Because he was generous and unselfish, he attracted other men and women to his standard. While his patience was phenomenal, his purpose never faltered. He would not surrender a fact or a friend. His sympathy was warm, but his energy was radiant. He schooled his zeal and drove forward in cheerful confidence.

He had a gift for organization, broad enough to attract many men and women of various gifts; tolerant enough to hold many of conflicting convictions; wise and strong enough to find and to broaden the field of common agreement, and fearless and persistent enough for sound achievement.

And so he lived to see a new public policy come to decisive grips with age-old fallacies in this field of racial health. The battle is not yet won, but its tide has turned toward victory. And that victory is closer because he lived and worked here. The part which he played shines out because it was his wont to act from honest motives purely.

Faith possessed him. He believed in people. They were the greatest work of God. He sought after the eternal verities that men live by. Doubts did not hinder him. Negatives did not stop him. His positive drive was fixed on the high goal. He reached after the full life.

His ideals triumphed over the imperfect patterns of this world, as they appeared in his own human experience and in that of others. And while he lived with us, the spirit of the man soared to the heights where there is no darkness but light. This, I suggest, is to trust in God and Heaven, securely.

I venture to speak of him in his family, whose members have honored me with their friendship. For with his very own he was at his best. His life with Mrs. Snow began while they were yet students. They were as one in work, in joys and in sacrifice. With their children his own example, as did hers, served alike for careful nurture and gentle discipline. They came to live again in their grandchildren, who warmed their mature years with their own fair promise of the future.



"His life and work are measured in the people he touched and trained, the plans he pioneered, the dreams he fathered, the new furrows he plowed."

In the words of the good Book, their life together was lovely and pleasant and in death they are not divided. For the common bond of their children and their children's children holds them in a living and a sure embrace. The home that they made together was his secure stronghold. From it he came forth with his gifts to do his work. And on it he has left his own bright seal.

As men go, Doctor Snow was an ageless man. In the thirty years that I knew him, he did not fade. His mind became more discriminating, but did not weaken. His energies grew more purposeful, but they did not waver. His devotion deepened, but its strength increased. In the face of disappointments without number, his spirit did not falter. It was remarkable of him that the changes in him had nothing of decay.

His work, of course, will last. On its firm foundation greater things will be built. But he himself is one of the rare men of whom we shall continue to think as alive.

The poet, Binyon, wrote of the young heroes who fell in battle in the first great war. Since his has gone to join their shining faces, I beg consent to leave with you the same sentiment of Doctor Snow.

He will not grow old
As we who are left grow old.
Time shall not wither him,
Nor the years condemn.
With the going down of the sun
And in the morning,
We shall remember him.

Mr. Mather:

Thank you, Mr. Johnstone, for this eloquent presentation, which so well expressed what in our hearts we all feel for Dr. Snow. Everyone who knew him admired him for his great abilities, his tireless determination, his prophetic vision. We loved him for his humor, modesty, loyalty and kindness.

If we ask ourselves as we near the close of this commemoration what powerful motive surged through Dr. Snow's long and useful life, carrying him on from effort to effort without cessation to the very end, we do not have far to search. In the true spirit of Christianity he loved his fellow man.

It is fitting at the conclusion of this observance that we ask the blessing of Almighty God upon the life work of Dr. William Freeman Snow, our departed friend and colleague. Major General Luther D. Miller, retired, formerly chief chaplain of the United States Army, now canon of the National Cathedral in Washington, will offer a prayer.

Prayer

by Chaplain Luther D. Miller

O Almighty God, suffer us not to miss the glory of this hour through yielding to an overwhelming sense of bereavement. Give us eyes to see and hearts to feel the undefeated courage, the invincible faith, the unconquerable love which Thou has revealed in this triumphant soul. Fill our hearts with praise and gratitude for his unshaken conviction that no human distress or suffering in the world should be overlooked or neglected. Let the light which we beheld in him never forsake us. And grant to us his faith, his courage, his hope in any trial or problem which may come to us. Bless us with an ever-abiding sense of his presence; and we fervently pray that in us he may behold the carrying on of his ambitions and objectives and be satisfied. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

DR. SNOW'S LAST DAY

by Walter Clarke, M.D.

As was their custom, Dr. and Mrs. Snow had gone to their much-loved summer home, The Farm, at East Orland, Me., toward the end of May. They drove up from New York; a long trip for anyone, and Mrs. Snow, who had not been well during the winter, was very tired on their arrival. By Sunday, June 11, however, she was feeling much stronger, able to enjoy the flowers, lawn and trees of the spacious old farm.

Dr. Snow was correspondingly relieved of anxiety. He had kept busy about the place but also maintained contact with the headquarters of the American Social Hygiene Association in New York, where plans were going forward for the meeting the last of July in Zurich of the International Union Against the Venereal Diseases, of which Dr. Snow was president. In his rustic study, a converted tool house a little removed from the farmhouse, he wrote letters to the Association giving suggestions for the guidance of the United States delegation to the Zurich meeting.

That Sunday afternoon Dr. Snow completed his presidential address to the International Union, to be delivered in absentia by a member of the United States delegation, for Dr. Snow had already decided that due to the precarious state of Mrs. Snow's health he would not go to Europe this summer. That evening, it being their life-long custom to collaborate on important literary tasks, Dr. and Mrs. Snow together went over the address, made final revisions and prepared the manuscript for mailing to the Association's office on the morrow.

The next morning, June 12, both Dr. and Mrs. Snow arose feeling particularly well. Mrs. Snow prepared the breakfast over which they discussed the proposed activities for the day. Dr. Snow was even more buoyant and gay than usual as he went off in his car to Bangor, a pleasant drive of about thirty miles. He looked forward with pleasure to attending to various items of business in Bangor and to returning during the afternoon to The Farm.

On Monday, June 12, at noon Dr. C. P. Taylor, general practitioner and county medical examiner, sat at his desk in an office on the second floor of a Bangor business building talking with a patient. From time to time he glanced through the window on his right from which he could see the street and sidewalk opposite. Presently he saw a man walking up the sharp incline of the street carrying various parcels, papers and a briefcase. As the man passed the Western Union office, he suddenly fell to the sidewalk. . . "Just crumpled up," the doctor put it.

For a moment Dr. Taylor watched the prostrate figure, saw that he did not rise, gather up his scattered possessions and continue up the street. He called the attention of his patient to the figure, remarking, "I think that man is in trouble." Then he rushed out of his office, down the stairs and across the street. After a quick examination, he saw that the man was already expiring. No pulse could be felt. Respiration had all but ceased.

Meantime a Western Union employee had telephoned to the police department, which promptly sent an ambulance. Dr. Taylor returned to his office and telephoned to the Eastern Maine General Hospital, giving instructions to prepare for the immediate arrival of an acute emergency case.

Although the stricken man was carried into the hospital within eight or nine minutes after suffering an attack, the hospital staff found that life had already ceased. They identified the body as that of Dr. William F. Snow, of East Orland. A few minutes later, Dr. Taylor arrived at the hospital, confirmed the death of Dr. Snow and certified coronary occlusion as the cause.

The news was telephoned to Mrs. Snow at East Orland, then on to the members of the family in New York and to the office of the American Social Hygiene Association. Messages were promptly sent from the Association by telephone, telegraph and cable to all parts of the United States and to Europe.

The Benediction and Farewell

A simple impressive service was held at The Farm at two o'clock the afternoon of June 14. As it was fortunately a beautiful day, chairs were placed on the broad lawn overlooking the hills and the nearby lake. This is a spot where Dr. Snow spent numberless happy hours during the many years since The Farm became his refuge from the turmoil of the outside world. Here he and Mrs. Snow were accustomed to enjoy their children and grandchildren and friends; and here farewell was said to Dr. Snow.

The casket, banked with flowers, was placed at the foot of the lawn close to a tall hedge. The family and friends gathered near while one read: "I am the Resurrection and the Life."

The casket was open to the blue sky above and the sun shone down on the closed eyes and serene features of Dr. Snow as if in affectionate benediction on the life and work of a great and good man.

RESOLUTIONS

Its Guiding Spirit

In recording the death on June 12, 1950, at Bangor, Me., of Dr. William Freeman Snow, the executive committee of the American Social Hygiene Association acknowledges that during the thirty-seven years of his identification with the Association—first as its director and latterly as the chairman of its Board of Directors—he has been its guiding spirit.

The conviction which he brought to the founding and the vision with which he shaped the beginnings of the Association grew stronger and brighter with the years. He bore both with a grace and an enthusiasm which made them easily acceptable to others.

His great tolerance for the views of others served only to refine and strengthen his own. From intimate contact with other great spirits of his time, he became a devoted keeper of the wisdom of the race with respect to health, the institution of the family and the mores by which men live in kindness and civility.

His life and career exemplify on a world stage the highest traditions of a great teacher in a field so difficult as to repel all save the brave, so full of error as to challenge the true and so fateful as to command the devoted. In responding with rare courage, foresight and devotion throughout his years, he has thrown light on the road ahead and contributed mightily to the strength, the freedom and the happiness of mankind and left to his friends the memory of a brave, true and devoted comrade of rare gifts.

It is Resolved: That in his death the Association has lost an irreplaceable support, his country a true patriot and the world one of its rare though modest spirits.

In Affectionate Veneration

Be It Resolved That:

The Board of Directors of the National Health Council record in its minutes and transmit formally to his family this expression of our deep personal sense of loss from the death of Dr. William Freeman Snow on June 12, 1950.

Dr. Snow's share in founding and in serving the Council as treasurer and later as vice-president and president was characteristic of his selfless devotion and his wise leadership in every effort to secure health for the whole human family by the persuasive resources of education in the mysteries, the laws and the potentialities of living matter.

Dr. Snow, through the National Health Council as through his activities on behalf of many of its member agencies and particularly as the creator and director for its lifetime of the American Social Hygiene Association, was always the teacher, the true doctor of a national and international public who held his name, as his advice, in affectionate veneration.

To few men or women in our day has it been granted to so raise the quality of social conduct and to approach so nearly the achievement of mastery over any one of the biological enemies of human happiness and survival as was the fortune of Dr. Snow.

The members of the Board and the membership of the component agencies will long remember the unusual and most remarkable spiritual and intellectual qualities of Dr. William Freeman Snow, a colleague of many years, bound to us all by ties of warm and enduring affection.

An International Loss

The General Assembly of the International Union Against the Venereal Diseases, strongly moved by the cruel blow which it has suffered through the loss of its president, Dr. William Freeman Snow,

Realizing all of the consequences that will arise in the anti-venereal disease field, both in the United States and the rest of the world, because of the fact that Dr. Snow is no longer the president of the Union,

Addresses to Mrs. Snow and to the American Social Hygiene Association an expression of its heartfelt condolences and its deep sadness, and meets together in silence to honor his memory.

A TRIBUTE FROM ENGLAND

Letters to the Editor of the British Medical Journal

by Colonel L. W. Harrison

A wide circle of friends in the U. S. A., in this country, and indeed in many other countries, will be grieved to learn that Dr. W. F. Snow dropped dead in a street of Bangor, Maine, in the afternoon of June 12. Dr. Snow, whose sudden death was reported briefly in last week's issue of the *Journal* (p. 1439), was chairman of the board of directors of the American Social Hygiene Association and president of the Union Internationale Contre le Péril Vénérien.

William Freeman Snow was born in 1874. After graduating B.A. in chemistry at Stanford University and taking later the M.A. in physiology, he proceeded M.D. in 1900. Subsequently he studied at Johns Hopkins and other institutions in the U.S.A. and abroad. He soon joined the teaching staff of Stanford University and from 1902 to 1919 was professor of preventive medicine there; from 1908 to 1914 he was also State health officer for California.

In these offices he became known as a man of energy, tact, and wisdom, and in 1913 he was persuaded to undertake the direction of the newly formed American Social Hygiene Association. This organization, now a powerful one, owes its origin to such men as President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, and Dr. Prince Morrow, of New York, who were then the leaders of organizations trying to promote sex hygiene, and to President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, who headed a movement against commercialized prostitution. These and others, seeing the need for a voluntary agency with the broadest possible approach to the problems of social hygiene, merged several existing societies together to form the A.S.H.A.

Snow became principal adviser on the prevention of venereal diseases to the American Army on its entry into the war of 1914-18, and on this part of his work Professor C. E. A. Winslow, of Yale, said in a public address about fifteen years ago: "In this whole first phase of practical disease control in the United States, William F. Snow was the stage manager, even though he rarely occupied the limelight in his own person."

Dr. Maurice A. Bigelow, in a short biographical sketch which accompanied invitations to a commemorative dinner to Dr. Snow in 1937, said of the same period: "The amount of labour he performed was colossal. He seemed to be driven by some high-compression engine denied to other men. In fact his nickname was 'Driven Snow.'"

From 1924 to 1928 Dr. Snow was chairman of the League of Nations Committee to Study the Traffic in Women and Children, and from 1947 until his death he was president of the Union Internationale Contre le Pêril Vénérien. Besides these offices he held many others, as professor or lecturer in preventive medicine in different universities, as chairman of various bodies interested in public health, or as adviser to the U. S. Public Health Department. All his work was actuated by the principles of preventing infection through education, medical care, the wholesome occupation of leisure, and the repression of commercial prostitution.

He Was Esteemed

The affection and esteem of his associates were well expressed at a dinner in New York on October 1, 1937, when over 400 guests met to present him with a bronze portrait plaque, "on the occasion of his fortieth year of distinguished service to education, public health, and social hygiene." Many speakers, including the late Sir Arthur Newsholme, testified to Dr. Snow's courage, energy, and single-minded honesty of purpose. The speeches made at this dinner were published in a souvenir number of the *Journal of Social Hygiene* in December of that year. To the writer of the present tribute it was comforting to find that all expressed in effect the spirit of his own contribution to the symposium:

"It was high time that Dr. Snow was dragged into the limelight, so that he may feel the esteem in which those best qualified to judge his work hold him, and a wider public may learn something of what society owes him for the great part he has played in the campaign against venereal diseases and the traffic in women and children. Just before I first met Dr. Snow, at the birth of the League of Red Cross Societies in Cannes in 1919, I heard one of the American leaders speak of him as a man who, in the long run, achieved his objective, whatever the obstacles, without fuss and often without anyone being conscious of the solvent process that had been at work on the opposition. I think events have shown that judgment to have been pretty correct.

"Snow and I, with such distinguished men as Roux and Ducrey, were members of the V.D. Committee of that Red Cross Conference at Cannes, and it ended in the two of us drafting the resolutions. At least Snow did the work, and I, knowing that he would get his own way about them eventually, meekly agreed. It must be very gratifying to him and to you all, his associates in the fight you have waged so long against V.D. in America, to see its importance being recognized at long last by the general public."

In the years since then nothing has occurred to alter those sentiments. It may be added that Dr. Edward L. Keyes, the distinguished urologist, in presenting the plaque, said: "I have been asked, my dear Dr. Snow, to present this plaque to the most modest and the most diplomatic man I know." Dr. Snow is survived by his widow and two sons.—L. W. H.

by Professor Fred Grundy

William Freeman Snow was known to me for many years as chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Social Hygiene Association, the American counterpart of the British Social Hygiene Council, of which I am myself chairman. He was probably best known to his medical colleagues in the United States and to many medical and social workers in the four quarters of the globe as one of the outstanding figures in the field of international medicine concerned with the prevention of venereal diseases.

It is not for me to comment on Snow's special contribution to an important but unspectacular aspect of preventive medicine which rarely attracts the acclamation it deserves, but I would like to say a word about Snow as a man. I first made his acquaintance some years ago in New York, and less than two years ago, along with Colonel L. W. Harrison, we spent a few happy hours together in London, hours which he had contrived to snatch from a full programme of international conferences on the European mainland.

William Freeman Snow was a quiet unassuming personality, liked and respected by all who knew him. He was a good friend, completely honest in his professional dealings and the opinions he expressed, and always ready to put his wide experience at the disposal of anyone who sought his counsel; and, above all, always ready to extend a practical helping hand to anyone who needed it. Particularly, like so many of his professional colleagues in the United States, he spared no effort to smooth the way for visitors from this side of the Atlantic to New York and other medical centres in the States.

Snow will be missed and mourned by his friends and colleagues of many countries, and his name will be remembered for a life of service in a humanitarian field which transcends national boundaries.

HIS LAST WORK

Introductory Remarks for the 27th General Assembly
of the International Union Against the Venereal
Diseases in Zurich, Switzerland, July 28, 1950

by William F. Snow, M.D.

As president, it is again my duty and pleasure to welcome our delegates and observers to the sessions of the 1950 General Assembly of the International Union Against the Venereal Diseases.

We have made good progress during these postwar years in reestablishing activities found to be helpful in previous periods. The annual reports of the Union provide a library of rich source materials for further efforts of all our national member agencies, and these annual Assemblies afford opportunity to exchange views and new knowledge and methods for improving established practices.

Measured in terms of what we knew and had public support for doing fifty years ago, and what we were able to do thirty years ago, following the first world war, we are now amazingly well-equipped in science and methodology for a successful campaign for the elimination of syphilis and gonorrhea as major causes of death, disability and social tragedy. Great gains are also possible against the other venereal diseases. But whether we achieve this success, which is so important to mankind, or fail, depends largely on what may be done in the next decade by nongovernmental and governmental forces working together unremittingly in the world as a whole.

We are dealing with resourceful, disease-producing enemies of the biological world, against which the human body has no immunity; or, at least, against which we have no means of immunization. Therefore, all our efforts, as yet, must be directed toward early discovery of infected individuals, prompt treatment of them to the point of cure, and effective promotion of education and incentives for conduct which will enable the non-infected to avoid exposure to these diseases.

In November, 1946, our executive committee approved the following activities for immediate action:

1. Intensification and expansion of the Union's program for disseminating knowledge of advances made by all nations in the fight against the venereal diseases since 1939, when such organized activities came to a stop because of the war.

2. Resumption, revision and effective distribution of the Union's publications, or some satisfactory substitute, such as microfilm service, for encouraging and helping nongovernmental agencies to enter the worldwide campaign against the venereal diseases, and for the promotion of constructive social hygiene programs for the health and protection of the family and its individual members.

3. Promotion of medical, social and educational research and of field studies and demonstrations calculated to add to our knowledge and its practical application in this area of human betterment.

Much has been done along these lines, as will be evident from the secretary-general's report, the report of the regional office, the report on the special Rhine River project, and other reports to be presented at this Assembly.

The World Health Organization has now launched its vigorous, forward-looking plans for worldwide medical and public health attacks on the venereal diseases, and has begun significant surveys and demonstrations in cooperation with strategically situated nations in various areas of the world. In the field of research and development of better techniques, the WHO is moving forward rapidly and with encouraging support. Jointly with other United Nations agencies and cooperating bodies, the WHO is studying and testing the most economical and effective ways and means of applying new knowledge.

In all these matters, the International Union Against the Venereal Diseases, as the international nongovernmental organization granted official relations status in this particular field, has had a helpful part to play. We should give special attention at this Assembly to strengthening our year-round program of closely coordinated field work in support of the WHO projects.

Points Direction for Future

It has been said at previous Assemblies that the most urgent need is for the Union to enlarge its contacts and advisory services with at least one well-established, influential nongovernmental social hygiene body in each nation, which is working actively with its national governmental organization in this field and cooperating with all other agencies concerned. Proceeding from such initial beginnings, the growth and development of the Union's program should go forward steadily.

Among the other nongovernmental international unions, conferences, congresses and organizations having an interest in venereal disease control programs and in a position to encourage public action in combating these diseases through social, legal, moral and religious

influences, as well as through medical and public health action, are such groups as the International Abolitionist Federation, the International Association for Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children, the International Social Work Conference, the international agencies for family welfare, for protection of children, for prevention of crime. The Union has, in past years, appointed representatives to meetings of these agencies and has invited them to send observers to our Assemblies. These relations should be continued and enlarged.

Another group of international organizations with which the Union should cultivate mutual understanding and year-round support of approved activities includes the International League of Red Cross Societies, the World Medical Association, the International Association for Mental Hygiene, and international congresses in other fields of medicine and public health.

For example, this year our efficient committee in charge of the program for the Assembly arranged a joint session with the International Congress of Pediatrics. The members of this Congress, in common with our members and the health authorities, recognize that the eradication of syphilis among mothers and children is a major problem which should be given priority. The exchange of views between our dermatologists and syphilologists and the pediatricians at this time will result in all of them returning home with determination to do what they can to cooperate with general practitioners and health department personnel in building up practical programs and services for diagnosis and treatment of syphilis among women and children in communities and nations.

The participation of all these allied international unions is greatly desired and of importance in this battle against diseases so insidious and so prevalent and damaging to family life and community welfare.

Cites Need for Health Education

As a long-range project along with its more immediate activities, the Union should continue and expand its activities in behalf of health education of the public. Unless this is done, succeeding generations will find that our gains have been lost to them. The WHO Expert Committee on Venereal Diseases recently pointed out that it is generally recognized that throughout the world there is a widespread and urgent need to develop among all peoples an intelligent understanding, knowledge and application of recognized health measures to prevent preventable illness and to promote positive health; and that to capture and sustain the interest, understanding and active support of people means that comprehensive programs of health education for the public must be evolved, by which people are motivated toward more abundant and harmonious living in a changing total environment.

The committee's excellent summation of this difficult problem and its suggested activities are a challenge to our Union to give a high priority to assistance to our educators, our health administrators and our social work experts.

To accomplish what is expected of us, we must secure some additional personnel and funds, and adopt such revisions of our organization as will best fit us for the work which lies ahead. Our permanent committee, appointed last year at the Rome Assembly, will undoubtedly present important and concrete proposals relating to these needs. I bespeak your careful consideration of these proposals.

FOUR FRIENDS

Dr. Sawyer

Dr. Sawyer's close association with Dr. Snow began in 1910, when he worked under Dr. Snow as part-time director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the California State Board of Health. Persuaded by Dr. Snow to devote himself to the profession of public health, Dr. Sawyer established in California in 1917 the first bureau of venereal diseases under a state board of health. Later he took over Dr. Snow's duties in the Office of the Surgeon General, became acting general secretary of the American Social Hygiene Association and acting director of the social hygiene division of the Commission on Training Camp Activities. In 1946 Dr. Sawyer was appointed a member of the ASHA's committee on international relations and activities. Rarely do two professional careers parallel each other so closely with such close personal friendship, scientific stimulation and cooperation as existed between these two men.

Mr. Greene

Associated with Dr. Snow in the formative years of the ASHA, treasurer of the organization from 1920 to 1932, member of the finance committee, Mr. Greene has shared many of Dr. Snow's interests in the problems of international health and social hygiene. As an associate of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the Bureau of Social Hygiene, and a secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation when the American Social Hygiene Association was organized, Mr. Greene accompanied President Charles W. Eliot and Mr. Rockefeller to Buffalo, where he was chosen a member of the first Board of Directors of the new ASHA.

Dr. Mahoney

Dr. Mahoney has long evinced an interest in the international aspects of venereal disease. An officer in the United States Public Health Service in 1917, he later visited the leading syphilological

laboratories and clinics of Europe to learn the nature of the syphilis organism. Under his personal direction, the International Serologic Congress, held in 1941 in the midst of the war, benefited all nations. Former director of the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory, U. S. Marine Hospital, Staten Island; discoverer of penicillin therapy for syphilis; Lasker Award winner and Honorary Life Member of the American Social Hygiene Association; present Commissioner of Health for New York City, Dr. Mahoney, like Dr. Snow, has distinguished himself for his untiring efforts on behalf of science and human welfare.

Mr. Johnstone

1917 was a signal year in the life of Alan Johnstone, for it was then that he first knew Dr. Snow, first became a member of the ASHA, and became, at Dr. Snow's request, one of the members of the law enforcement division of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of World War I. Later, on Dr. Snow's nomination, he became secretary of the Maryland Social Hygiene Society. For thirty-three years he has participated in the activities of the ASHA, particularly in legislation, and for ten years he has been a member of the Board.

*He doth raise his country's fame with his own
And in the mouths of nations yet unborn
His praises shall be sung; Death comes to all
But great achievements raise a monument
Which shall endure until the sun grows cold.*

In Praise of Georgius Agricola, quoted by Herbert Clark Hoover and Lou Henry Hoover in their translation of Agricola's *De Re Metallica*.

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